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Mr. F. S. Collins at Falmouth Heights, Mass. Since then, two other collectors have obtained it in the vicinity of East Falmouth, in the waters of Vineyard Sound, at a place called Menauhant; viz., Rev. G. W. Perry of Auburn, Me., in the summer of 1881, and Mrs. H. L. Chambré of Fall River, Mass., in 1882.

These constitute the third and fourth recorded instances of its occurrence on the American coast. It was first found by Mr. Charles Congdon more than thirty years ago, cast ashore at Smithville near Wilmington, N. C. This specimen was figured and described by Harvey in the first volume of the "Nereis."

It had, however, been previously identified by Prof. J. W. Bailey, who received it from Mr. Hooper of Brooklyn, along with fifty or more other plants. I am fortunate enough to have the letter of Prof. Bailey to Mr. Hooper in which he makes report of his study of this lot of specimens. For sufficient reasons, he does not appear to have satisfactorily determined many of them, so he writes:

"You will see by the above how blind a guide I am in the path you have entered. I try to console myself for my incapacity, by saying that most of the specimens sent which I am in doubt about are not in a perfect and fully-developed condition, and that others are decidedly new, or, at any rate, not like anything in my herbarium.

I have worked hard at these specimens, have dissected every one of them, and compared them with everything which they at all resemble, and yet how few I have made out! However, I am paid for my labors by making out that curious plant M. 1. which beyond *any* doubt is the *Arthrocladia villosa* of Duby, a very rare plant and new to the American flora." As little confidence as Prof. Bailey felt in his knowledge of algae, he was about the only American who, at that time, knew anything at all about them.

Taunton, Mass. A. B. HERVEY.

Rosa minutifolia. — Through the kind exertions of Miss F. Fish of Sauzal, mature fruit of this interesting species, described in the August number of the BULLETIN, has been obtained and is being widely distributed, so that we may hope soon to see it in cultivation. The fruit is globose, crowned with the persistent erect calyx-lobes, deeply red-brown, bristly-hispid ; seeds generally few, bearing the woolly, at length deciduous style.

In the description of the flower it ought to have been mentioned that the outer calyx-lobes are pinnatifid, which however is alluded to at the end of the article. The locality is Sauzal, not Sanyal as printed.

GEORGE ENGELMANN.

Epipactis Helleborine, the orchis new to America, which was found near Syracuse in 1879, has been discovered growing in considerable quantity (100 to 200 individuals) on a wooded slope of Scajaquady's Creek, in the northerly part of this city. A specimen has been sent to Dr. Gray, who, while pronouncing it to be identical with the Syracuse plant, declares that he can discover no valid distinction between it and *E. latifolia.* It is now to be looked for in other localities.

Buffalo, N. Y. DAVID F. DAY.

Query.—Is it always the case that the common blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, changes the color of its flowers to white when removed from the swamps to garden cultivation? I have never seen any allusion to the fact, if it is so.

A few years ago, whilst in Darien, Ga., a lady showed me a white-flowered flag in her garden, and assured me that she had herself removed it from the neighboring swamp, and that it had become white after removal. Here, in the gardens in Aiken, there is plenty of it—all white-flowered. I have not been able to trace the origin of the plants directly, but they were probably brought from the swamps. Before seeing that in Darien, I had had reason to suspect such a change, and I make this note of inquiry whether it has been observed by others.

Aiken, S. C., Sept. 6th. H. W. RAVENEL.

New Station for Psilotum triquetrum, Swartz.—Last week I found here six or eight specimens of this plant growing under a live oak and pine. It has been identified by Dr. Gray, to whom I sent it, and also by Mr. Ravenel of Aiken, S. C., who informs me that thirty-five years ago he met with the same in St. John's—Berkeley, in this State, but that he has not seen it since. He found about a half dozen specimens growing in an old deserted garden, under "wild orange-trees." Chapman says "*East Florida.*"

Bluffton, S. C., Sept. 18, 1882. J. H. MELLICHAMP.

Echinospermum Greenei, Gray.—As plants gathered by me about the middle of March at San Diego, Cal., and pronounced this species by Dr. Gray, do not agree in some respects with the description in the North American Flora, the following completer one is herewith given:

Annual, 3′–12′ high, appressed-pubescent throughout, branching from the base, branches prostrate or ascending, weak; leaves linear-oblanceolate, the lower ones opposite and usually connate, often linear, bracts broader, sometimes narrowly oblong; racemes bracteate throughout; calyx white- or often yellow-hairy (hairs with a prominent pustulate base), lobes enlarging in fruit, open, lanceolate, acute, with a dense white tuft of hairs at the tip; flowers less than a line long, white; fruit scattered, lowest short-pedicelled, not joined to the stem; nutlets with three distinct (usually white) ridges running more or less regularly from the tip around the sides (but not on the angles) and down the centre to the base on the outer face, and usually with one intermediate one on each side; cross-ridges forming regular meshes with these, and from the angles thus formed arising straight prickles which are scarcely ever glochidiate and often not even barbed; the depressed meshes filled with from one to several tubercles; nutlets cuspidate, ovate, convex on the outer and inner faces; inner face reticulated but not armed, provided with a very prominent ridge running from the sharp tip to the large, almost deltoid scar at the base; angles rounded.